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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:37:15 ON 07 MAY 2003
=> file biosis,caba,caplus,embase,japio,lifesci,medline,scisearch,uspatfull
=> e simonson lloyd g/au
E1        5   SIMONSON LISA/AU
E2        2   SIMONSON LLOYD/AU
E3       22 --> SIMONSON LLOYD G/AU
E4        5   SIMONSON LLOYD GRANT/AU
E5        1   SIMONSON LLYOD/AU
E6        1   SIMONSON LLYOD GRANT/AU
E7        1   SIMONSON LOUIS/AU
E8        3   SIMONSON LOUISE/AU
E9      158   SIMONSON M/AU
E10       2   SIMONSON M E/AU
E11       2   SIMONSON M J/AU
E12     339   SIMONSON M S/AU

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L1       31 ("SIMONSON LLOYD"/AU OR "SIMONSON LLOYD G"/AU OR "SIMONSON
LLOYD
           GRANT"/AU OR "SIMONSON LLYOD"/AU OR "SIMONSON LLYOD
GRANT"/AU)

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L2       26 DUP REM L1 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 26 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2  ANSWER 1 OF 26  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
INC.DUPLICATE
    1
AN  2000:329208  BIOSIS
DN  PREV200000329208
TI  Rapid immunoassay for cariogenic bacteria.
AU  Ralls, Stephen Alden (1);  ***Simonson, Lloyd Grant***
CS  (1) Great Lakes, IL USA
    ASSIGNEE: The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of
    the Navy, Washington, DC, USA
PI  US 6015681 January 18, 2000
SO  Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
    (Jan. 18, 2000) Vol. 1230, No. 3, pp. No pagination. e-file.
    ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT  Patent
```

LA English
AB An assay method and kit for detecting specific oral cariogenic bacteria, ., mutans streptococci, Lactobacillus sp. and Actinomyces sp., separately or in combination, comprising gathering a sample suspected of containing cariogenic bacteria; treating the sample with a stripping buffer to remove host antibodies from bacteria present in the sample; retaining the treated bacteria on a blocked solid phase substrate; reacting the retained bacteria with a primary antibody specific for the desired cariogenic bacteria; reacting the primary antibody with a conjugated label producing a detectable signal; and detecting the signal whereby the presence of the desired cariogenic bacteria is determined in the sample. The device for conducting these assays is a frame or support which holds a solid substrate capable of retaining the bacteria of interest while permitting drainage of other materials or fluids away from the retained bacteria.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:861837 CAPLUS
DN 134:14937
TI Rapid immunoassay for cariogenic bacteria
IN Ralls, Stephen A.; ***Simonson, Lloyd***
PA United States of America as Represented by the Secretary of the Navy, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000073492	A1	20001207	WO 1999-US10483	19990528
W: AU, CZ, HU, IL, JP, KR, NZ, PL, RU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9941863	A1	20001218	AU 1999-41863	19990528
EP 1151135	A1	20011107	EP 1999-925613	19990528
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI WO 1999-US10483 A 19990528
AB An assay method and kit for detecting specific oral cariogenic bacteria, e.g., mutans streptococci, Lactobacillus sp. and Actinomyces sp., sep. or in combination, comprises gathering a sample suspected of contg. cariogenic bacteria; treating the sample with a stripping buffer to remove host antibodies from bacteria present in the sample; retaining the treated bacteria on a blocked solid phase substrate; reacting the retained bacteria with a primary antibody specific for the desired cariogenic bacteria; reacting the primary antibody with a conjugated label producing a detectable signal; and detecting the signal whereby the presence of the

desired cariogenic bacteria is detd. in the sample. The device for conducting these assays is a frame or support which holds a solid substrate capable of retaining the bacteria of interest while permitting drainage of other materials or fluids away from the retained bacteria. An ELISA for S. mutans in human saliva used Tween-20 in the stripping buffer, a pre-blocked flow-through filter, rabbit IgG to S. mutans, goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated with alk. phosphatase, and BCIP/NBT substrate.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:861517 CAPLUS
DN 134:28441
TI Rapid immunoassay to detect antibodies in saliva to disease-related microorganisms antigens
IN Ralls, Stephen; ***Simonson, Llyod***
PA United States of America, Represented by the Secretary of the Navy, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000072877	A1	20001207	WO 1999-US10482	19990528
W: AU, CZ, HU, IL, JP, KR, NZ, PL, RU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9941862	A1	20001218	AU 1999-41862	19990528
EP 1187630	A1	20020320	EP 1999-925612	19990528
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI WO 1999-US10482 A 19990528

AB A rapid, non-invasive, semi-quant. immunoassay of saliva has been developed to aid in the diagnosis of diseases, e.g., using saliva to detect subjects actively or previously infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a causative organism of tuberculosis. The semi-quant. assay comprises spotting antigens of disease-related microorganisms on the surface of a solid substrate; contacting the solid substrate with a saliva sample which, in pos. subjects, contains primary antibodies to the antigens of disease-related microorganisms; contacting the primary antibodies with a label capable of being detected; and detecting and reading the label whereby exposure to the antigens is detd. The device for conducting these assays is a frame or support which holds a solid substrate capable of immobilizing the antigens of interest while permitting drainage of other materials or fluids away from the immobilized

antigens. A less rapid, quant. assay has also been developed by adapting the rapid, semi-quant. assay to an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay thereby providing a quant. assay capable of assessing multiple saliva samples simultaneously.

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 26 USPATFULL
AN 1998:42231 USPATFULL
TI Rapid microbial protease assay
IN Ralls, Stephen Alden, Great Lakes, IL, United States
Simonson, Lloyd Grant , Deerfield, IL, United States
Schade, Sylvia Zottu, Riverside, IL, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 5741659 19980421
AI US 1996-583170 19960104 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Leary, Louise
LREP Spevack, A. D., Garuert, W.
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 514
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay for detecting microbial protease activity in clinical and laboray samples is described which comprises gathering a sample suspected of containing certain microorganisms having the desired protease activity; immobilizing the microorganisms in the sample on a solid phase substrate; contacting the immobilized microorganisms with an enzymatic substrate producing an enzymatic substrate end-product; contacting the enzymatic substrate end-product with a chemical enhancing reagent producing a detectable chromogenic reaction which varies in intensity with the level of protease activity in the sample; and detecting the chromogenic reaction whereby the semi-quantitative presence of the protease activity in the sample is determined. The device for conducting these assays is a frame or support which holds a solid phase substrate capable of binding the sought microorganisms of interest while permitting drainage of other materials or fluids, which may contain host proteases, away from the immobilized microorganisms.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1997:609686 CAPLUS
DN 127:202546

TI Production of monoclonal antibodies to Bacteroides gingivalis by hybridoma BGII, VF9/2D
IN ***Simonson, Lloyd G.***
PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5665559	A	19970909	US 1989-356899	19890518
PRAI US 1989-356899		19890518		

AB A monoclonal antibody is disclosed which is reactive to Bacteroides gingivalis and produced by the hybridoma deposited under ATCC HB 9968. The invention also discloses diagnostic reagents and methods for detecting Bacteroides gingivalis utilizing the hybridoma deposited under ATCC HB 9968.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:547407 CAPLUS
DN 127:132725
TI Rapid microbial protease assay
IN Ralls, Stephen Alden; ***Simonson, Lloyd Grant*** ; Schade, Sylvia Zottu
PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9725438	A1	19970717	WO 1996-US20100	19961223
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ, RO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5741659	A	19980421	US 1996-583170	19960104
AU 9716857	A1	19970801	AU 1997-16857	19961223
EP 880602	A1	19981202	EP 1996-945613	19961223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9612579	A	19991228	BR 1996-12579	19961223
JP 2001502162	T2	20010220	JP 1997-525219	19961223
MX 9805466	A	20000430	MX 1998-5466	19980703
PRAI US 1996-583170	A	19960104		

WO 1996-US20100 W 19961223

AB An assay for detecting microbial protease activity in clin. and lab. samples is comprises gathering a sample suspected of contg. certain microorganisms having the desired protease activity, immobilizing the microorganisms in the sample on a solid phase substrate, contacting the immobilized microorganisms with an enzymic substrate producing an enzymic substrate end-product, contacting the enzymic substrate end-product with a chem. enhancing reagent producing a detectable chromogenic reaction which varies in intensity with the level of protease activity in the sample, and detecting the chromogenic reaction whereby the semiquant. presence of the protease activity in the sample is detd. The device for conducting these assays which is a frame or support holding a solid phase substrate capable of binding the microorganisms of interest while permitting drainage of other materials or fluids, which may contain host proteases, away from the immobilized microorganisms. Thus, an assay for chymotrypsin activity in plaque, saliva, or oral rinse samples is described in 4 simple and rapid steps. Saliva or oral rinse samples are spotted on a solid-phase substrate flow-through filter device and fluids are allowed to drain through the filter surface with washing with sterile phosphate-buffered saline. A succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-p-nitroanilide enzymic substrate soln. is prepd. and added to the filter surface and allowed to drain, and p-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde is added after 3 min as a chem. enhancing reagent. When pos. for chymotrypsin-like activity, the area where the sample was spotted develops a reddish-purple color which varies in intensity with the amt. of chymotrypsin-like activity present. The primary advantages of this assay include: (1) microbial protease activity correlates highly with both periodontal disease severity and the bacterial species assocd. with periodontal disease; (2) the assay allows simple and unique differentiation between host and microbial proteases; (3) the assay can be performed and read in about 5 min; (4) the assay is inexpensive; and (5) the assay is simple, tech. easy to use, and easily performed by auxiliary personnel.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:205236 CAPLUS
DN 126:197123
TI Rapid immunoassay for Streptococcus mutans
IN Ralls, Stephen Alden; ***Simonson, Llyod Grant***
PA United States of America, Represented by the S, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

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PI WO 9705486 A1 19970213 WO 1996-US12135 19960723
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ, PL, RO, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AU 9665078 A1 19970226 AU 1996-65078 19960723
EP 871890 A1 19981021 EP 1996-924689 19960723
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
PRAI US 1995-508653 A 19950728
WO 1996-US12135 W 19960723

AB An assay for detecting oral bacterium, preferably Streptococcus mutans, most preferably serovars c, e, and f, comprising gathering a sample suspected of contg. an oral bacterium of interest (target), immobilizing any oral bacterium present on a non-inactive substrate, contacting the sample with an antibody, either polyclonal antibodies (absorbed animal antisera) or monoclonal antibodies, that are specific for the sought or target oral bacterium; contacting the antibody with a label capable of being detected thereby identifying the presence of the antibody, detecting the label, whereby the presence of Streptococcus mutans in the media is detd. The device for conducting these tests is a frame or support holding non-interactive material capable of binding the sought antigens of interest (target) while permitting drainage of fluids.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 26 USPATFULL
AN 96:38779 USPATFULL
TI Production of monoclonal antibodies to Treponema denticola by hybridoma TDII, IAA11
IN ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** , Deerfield, IL, United States
PA The United States of America as Represented by the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 5514553 19960507
AI US 1989-356044 19890522 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Toni R.
LREP Spevack, A. David, Garvert, William C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 532

AB A monoclonal antibody is disclosed which is reactive to Treponema denticola and produced by the hybridoma deposited under ATCC HB 9966. The invention also discloses diagnostic reagents and methods for detecting Treponema denticola utilizing the hybridoma deposited under

ATCC HB 9966.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3

AN 1997:41564 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799333552

TI BODIPY-alpha-casein, a pH-independent protein substrate for protease assays using fluorescence polarization.

AU Schade, Sylvia Z. (1); Jolley, Michael E.; Sarauer, Brian J.; ***Simonson, Lloyd G.***

CS (1) Naval Dental Res. Inst., 2701 Sheridan Road, Great Lakes, IL 60088-5259 USA

SO Analytical Biochemistry, (1996) Vol. 243, No. 1, pp. 1-7. ISSN: 0003-2697.

DT Article

LA English

AB BODIPY-alpha-casein is a new fluorescent protein substrate designed for fluorescence polarization studies to measure proteolytic activity at any pH over the range from pH 2 to 11. Kinetic protease assays in real-time were performed in 1 to 5 min using an FPM-1 fluorescence polarization instrument. A purified enzyme or bacterial culture was mixed with the BODIPY-alpha-casein in a buffer of an appropriate pH and the decrease in fluorescence polarization was automatically recorded at 0.5-min intervals. The initial decrease in fluorescence polarization with time was dependent on protease concentration. In 3-min assays at 37 degree C, the sensitivity of detection was 8 mU for pepsin at pH 2.0, 1 mU for papain at pH 6.0, 0.6 mU for proteinase K at pH 7.4, and 2 mU for Streptomyces griseus alkaline protease at pH 11. Only 1-10 mu-l of a growing culture was necessary to assay the protease activity of Porphyromonas gingivalis or Treponema denticola, oral bacteria that possess certain proteases on their surfaces. These assays have clinical applications, since certain pathogens use proteolytic activity as a virulence mechanism and differ from their nonpathogenic counterparts in this characteristic. Fluorescence polarization assays are simple, rapid, and reproducible.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 1995:420424 CAPLUS

DN 122:182766

TI Method for evaluating periodontal disease

IN Milius, Angela M.; ***Simonson, Lloyd G.***

PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA

SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 30 pp. Avail. NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-8-231,537. CODEN: XAXXAV

DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 231537	A0	19941215	US 1994-231537	19940421
PRAI US 1994-231537		19940421		

AB The presence of activity of periodontal diseases can be detected by quantitating the presence of microbial antigens from Eikenella corrodens, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Treponema denticola, and Campylobacter rectus in subgingival plaque. The efficacy of periodontal treatment can be evaluated by monitoring the amt. of these microorganism in plaque before and after treatment. An avidin-thiolyte reagent is particularly useful in detecting and quantifying antigens from the microorganisms.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1994:356156 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497369156
TI Comparison of DNA probe and ELISA microbial analysis methods and their association with adult periodontitis.
AU Melvin, W. Lee; Assad, Daniel A.; Miller, Glenn A.; Gher, Marlin E.; ***Simonson, Lloyd*** ; York, Andrew K.
CS Inq.: Librarian, Naval Dental Sch., Natl. Naval Dent. Cent., 8901 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD 20889-5602 USA
SO Journal of Periodontology, (1994) Vol. 65, No. 6, pp. 576-582. ISSN: 0022-3492.
DT Article
LA English
AB The purposes of this study were two-fold: to compare the DNA probe and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) microbial identification tests and correlate the levels of microorganisms with adult periodontitis. A single plaque sample was taken from each of 2 sites in 52 patients. Twelve of these patients were also sampled during and after treatment. The experimental site had clinical indicators of disease (bleeding on probing, probing and attachment loss of gtoreq 6 mm) and the contralateral site (control) was clinically healthy. A total of 176 plaque samples were collected, divided, processed, and sent for both types of quantitative microbial analyses. All of these samples were used to compare the DNA probe and ELISA methods while only the initial 104 pretreatment sites were used to correlate microorganisms/method with clinical indicators of adult periodontitis. DNA probes were used to assay for A. actinomycetemcomitans, P. gingivalis, P. intermedia, E. corrodens, F. nucleatum, T. denticola, and C. rectus. An ELISA utilizing monoclonal antibodies was used to assay for P. gingivalis, E. corrodens, T. denticola and C. rectus. Comparison of the two methods revealed that the ELISA test identified P. gingivalis and C. rectus significantly more often than the DNA probe method and that T.

denticola was detected more frequently with the DNA probe. The sensitivities and specificities varied widely among organisms and by test. P. gingivalis, as identified by ELISA, had the highest degree of sensitivity and specificity (0.90 and 0.82 respectively) to clinical indicators of adult periodontitis.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1991:531541 CAPLUS
DN 115:131541
TI Biochemical properties of the outer membrane of Treponema denticola
AU Yotis, William W.; Sharma, Vijay K.; Gopalsami, Chellam; Chegini, Sima; McNulty, John; Hoerman, Kirk; Keene, Joseph, Jr.; ***Simonson, Lloyd*** *** G.***
CS Med. Cent., Loyola Univ., Maywood, IL, 60153, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology (1991), 29(7), 1397-406
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
DT Journal
LA English
AB The outer membranes (OMs) from serovars a, b, and c of T. denticola, originally isolated from periodontal patients, were prepd. Dialysis of the OMs against 20 mM MgCl2 yielded the aggregable (A) and the nonaggregable (NA) moieties of the OMs. The absence of muramic acid, ATPase, hexokinase, and nucleic acid as well as electron microscopy indicated that the OM prepns. were homogeneous. SDS-PAGE of the A and NA moieties of the OMs showed .apprx.25 Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 stain-pos. bands or 47 silver-stained polypeptides. The relative mol. masses were 14-97 kDa. The electrophoretic polypeptide profiles of the A and NA moieties shared may similarities among serovars a, b, and c. However, they exhibited variation in the overall pattern, intensity, or location of the polypeptide-stained zones. This was esp. true for serovar b. Two-dimensional electrophoretic studies showed .apprx.100 silver-stained spots with isoelec. points of 4.6-7.0 and relative mol. masses in the 14-97-kDa range. The OMs contained simple proteins, glycoproteins, and lipoproteins. The NA moieties of the OMs contained 4-6, 10-12, and 4-6 glycopeptides as well as 2, 7, and 2 lipoprotein bands for serovars a, b, and c, resp. The A moieties of the OMs showed 7-9, 11-13 and 5-6 glycopeptides as well as 4, 5, and 3 lipoprotein bands for serovars a, b, and c, resp. Lipopolysaccharide was detected in the OMs of the 3 serovars following removal of proteins with proteinase K, pronase and silver staining of SDS-polyacrylamide gels, or removal of lipopolysaccharide from the OMs by hot phenol extn. The 66- and 53-kDa bands were present in serovars b and c, while a band with a relative mol. mass of 45 kDa was present only in serovar c. Exdotoxin-like activity was also shown in the OMs of the 3 serovars by the Limulus amebocyte clotting assay and the chick embryo lethality test. This is the first report on

selected biochem. properties of the OM macromols. of 3 known serovars of T. denticola.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1991:20652 CAPLUS
DN 114:20652
TI Production of monoclonal antibodies to Treponema denticola, their specificity, and their use in identification of T. denticola antigen in dental plaque
IN ***Simonson, Lloyd G.***
PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 25 pp. Avail. NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-7-055 575.
CODEN: XAXXAV
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 55575	A0	19900415	US 1987-55575	19870522

PRAI US 1987-55575 19870522
AB The title monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) are prepd. by the hybridoma method and characterized. Thus, MAb IIIBB2 reacted with 2/15 T. denticola strains but did not cross-react with 48 strains of nontreponemal oral bacteria. MAb IIIBB2 was used in an ELISA for clin. detn. of T. denticola antigen in plaque; the lower limit of sensitivity was in the 2-4 .mu.g range.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 26 USPATFULL
AN 90:75038 USPATFULL
TI Production of monoclonal antibodies to treponema denticola by hybridoma TDIII, IIIBB2
IN ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** , Deerfield, IL, United States
PA United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 4959304 19900925
AI US 1989-355575 19890522 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rosen, Sam
LREP Tura, James V., Bechtel, James B., Verona, Susan E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2,3
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 471
AB A monoclonal antibody is disclosed which is reactive to Treponema

denticoland produced by the hybridoma deposited under ATCC HB 9967. The invention also disclosed diagnostic reagents and methods for detecting Treponema denticola utilizing the hybridoma deposited under ATCC HB 9967.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1988:73425 CAPLUS
DN 108:73425
TI Monoclonal antibodies that recognize a specific surface antigen of Treponema denticola
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Rouse, Robert F.; Bockowski, Stephen W.
CS Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Nav. Train. Cent., Great Lakes, IL, 60088-5259, USA
SO Infection and Immunity (1988), 56(1), 60-3
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB Murine monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) specific for a serogroup of T. denticola, an oral spirochete, were developed and characterized. Antibodies secreted by clone IAA11 were judged to be the most useful, since they were able to detect 8 of 15 T. denticola strains. This MAb consisted of an IgG3 heavy chain and a .kappa. light chain. MAb IAA11 reacted with an epitope target located on the outer sheath of the cell wall. This MAb should be of diagnostic and scientific value in the study of T. denticola populations in human periodontitis.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1984:465988 CAPLUS
DN 101:65988
TI Glucanohydrolases and the control of glucans
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Lamberts, Burton L.
CS Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Great Lakes, IL, 60688, USA
SO Glucosyltransferases, Glucans, Sucrose Dent. Caries, [Workshop] (1983), Meeting Date 1982, 211-21. Editor(s): Doyle, R. J.; Ciardi, J. E. Publisher: IRL, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 51ZJAK
DT Conference
LA English
AB The caries-preventive effects of glucanohydrolases in vitro are discussed in terms of preventing glucan [9012-72-0]-assocd. adherence of Streptococcus mutans on hydroxyapatite [1306-06-5] disks. These enzymes, however, were not consistently efficacious plaque-removing agents when tested in vivo. Thus, the mechanisms by which glucanohydrolases prevent caries in vivo is not consonent with adherence concepts based on in vitro evidence. Of the types of glucanohydrolases tested .alpha.-1,3-glucanases appear more promising as anticaries agents.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 4
AN 1982:437530 CAPLUS
DN 97:37530
TI A plaque dispersing enzyme
IN ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Lamberts, Burton L.
PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SO U.S., 4 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 105,315, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 4328313	A	19820504	US 1981-232595	19810209
US 105315	A0	19800606	US 1979-105315	19791219

PRAI US 1979-105315 19791219
AB A .alpha.-1,3-glucanase [37205-50-8] is produced by fermn. with Pseudomonas NRRL B-12324. Thus, a seed culture was inoculated into 5 L of pH 7.0 medium contg. DL-asparagine 0.01, NaCl 0.3, MgSO4 0.02, NH4H2PO4 0.1, K2HPO4.3H2O 0.1, predominantly .alpha.-1,3-linked limit glucan [9012-72-0] 0.1%, vitamins, and trace elements and incubated at 30.degree. for 4 days with aeration. The cells were removed by centrifugation and filtration, and the enzyme was purified by ultrafiltration, dialysis, Me2CO pptn., and chromatog.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1982:195659 CAPLUS
DN 96:195659
TI Purification and properties of endo-1,3-.alpha.-D-glucanase from Pseudomonas
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Gaugler, Robert W.; Lamberts, Burton L.; Reiher, David A.
CS Microbiol. Biochem. Div., Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Great Lakes, IL, 60088, USA
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1982), 715(2), 189-95
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DT Journal
LA English
AB An endo-1,3-.alpha.-D-glucanase (EC 3.2.1.59) (I) was purified from cell-free culture supernatants of Pseudomonas NRRL-B-12324. I was purified 8.7-fold to a specific activity of 78.1 units/mg protein. I was inducible and had an isoelec. point of 4.6 and a Km of 80.0 mM in terms of anhydroglucose units. Two distinct peaks of activity were resolved by gel filtration with 2 different supporting media, whereas only 1 peak of

activity was resolved by isoelec. focusing. The 2 peaks had mol. wts. of 67,400 and 279,000. The pH optimum was .apprx.5.0 and the temp. optimum was .apprx.56.degree.. Addnl. gel filtration data indicated that the enzyme functions as an endohydrolase.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1982:2675 CAPLUS
DN 96:2675
TI A new method for the detection and assay of .alpha.-1,3-glucanases
AU Lamberts, Burton L.; ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Pederson, Ernest D.; Gaugler, Robert W.
CS Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Great Lakes, IL, 60088, USA
SO Analytical Biochemistry (1981), 117(2), 320-6
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DT Journal
LA English
AB A colorimetric method that is specific for the assay of .alpha.-1,3-glucanases is presented. The enzyme substrate consists of Cibacron Blue F3GA complexed with a dextranase-treated streptococcal glucan. The method is esp. convenient for tests involving large nos. of samples, and can be adapted to quant. as well as qual. applications. The assay is sufficiently sensitive for screening bacterial samples as potential sources of .alpha.-1,3-glucanase.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1980:566115 CAPLUS
DN 93:166115
TI Plaque-dispersing enzyme
IN Lamberts, Burton L.; ***Simonson, Lloyd G.***
PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: XAXXAV
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 105315	A0	19800606	US 1979-105315	19791219
US 4328313	A	19820504	US 1981-232595	19810209

PRAI US 1979-105315 19791219
AB .alpha.-1,3-Glucanase [37205-50-8] is produced by fermn. with Pseudomonas species and used to dissolve dental plaque. Thus, a preculture of Pseudomonas was inoculated into 5 L medium contg. DL-asparagine 0.01, NaCl 0.3, MgSO4 0.02, NH4H2PO4 0.1, K2HPO4.3H2O 0.1, and .alpha.-1,3-glucan 0.1% and fermented for 4 days at 30.degree. with aeration. The cells were

removed from the broth. The supernatant was concd. by ultrafiltration and the ultrafiltrate was purified by dialysis, pptn. by (NH4)2SO4, and chromatog.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1981:440812 CAPLUS
DN 95:40812
TI Production of .alpha.-1,3-glucanase by a new bacterial source (Pseudomonas)
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Lamberts, Burton L.; Reiher, David A.
CS Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Great Lakes, IL, 60088, USA
SO Microbios Letters (1980), 14(55-56), 107-11
CODEN: MILEDM; ISSN: 0307-5494
DT Journal
LA English
AB A new bacterial source of .alpha.-1,3-glucanase [37205-50-8] was identified as a Pseudomonas species (NRRL B-12324). The isolate synthesized the enzyme adaptively when an .alpha.-1,3-glucan substrate was the only C source available. The best culture conditions for enzyme prodn. included a shaking speed of 80 rpm, an initial pH of 8.0, and a 3-day incubation period. Variations in glucan, Mg2+, asparagine, and vitamin concns. did not enhance further the enzyme prodn. by this organism.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL
AN 79:6943 USPATFULL
TI Plaque dispersing enzymes as oral therapeutic agents by molecular alteration
IN ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** , Waukegan, IL, United States
Lamberts, Burton L., Libertyville, IL, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 4138476 19790206
AI US 1977-821275 19770803 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Roberts, Elbert L.; Assistant Examiner: Eakin, Molly C.
LREP Sciascia, Richard S., Montanye, George A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 463
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An oral therapeutic substance is formed by modifying a plaque-dispersing

enzyme to control and reduce the occurrence of dental caries and periodontal diseases. In one embodiment, the modification is performed by introducing a suitable complexing reagent in combination with carrier and plaque-dispersing glucanohydrolase molecules to molecularly alter the glucanohydrolase. The modification, while having insignificant effects on the catalytic activity of the enzyme, will increase the binding capability of the enzyme to substances of which the tooth surface is formed. The activity of the enzyme on the tooth surface will therefore be maintained for longer periods of time to combat plaque build-up.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1976:13968 CAPLUS
DN 84:13968
TI Characterization of an extracellular dextranase from Fusarium moniliforme
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Liberta, Anthony E.; Richardson, Arlan
CS Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Great Lakes, IL, USA
SO Applied Microbiology (1975), 30(5), 855-61
CODEN: APMBAY; ISSN: 0003-6919
DT Journal
LA English
AB An extracellular dextranase (I) was purified approx. 75-fold from cell-free culture filtrates of F. moniliforme. The purified I was of the endo type and isomaltose was identified as the primary end product of dextran hydrolysis. The mol. wt. of the I was detd. as 39,000 by gel permeation chromatog. The I was most active at pH 5.5, and the temp. optimum was .apprx.55.degree.. Activity was not inhibited by either EDTA or iodoacetate. The Km for dextran with an av. mol. wt. of 10,000 was estd. as 1.1 .times. 10-4M. The electrophoretic mobility of the I was distinctly different from that of a Penicillium-derived com. I. The F. moniliforme I also differed from the com. I by its greater relative activity against glucans isolated from Streptococcus mutans.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1975:590114 CAPLUS
DN 83:190114
TI New sources of fungal dextranase
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Liberta, Anthony E.
CS Nav. Dent. Res. Inst., Great Lakes, IL, USA
SO Mycologia (1975), 67(4), 845-51
CODEN: MYCOAE; ISSN: 0027-5514
DT Journal
LA English
AB Of 179 isolates tested for dextranase prodn. only 10 produced the enzyme. These were Fusarium moniliforme, F. oxysporum (two isolates), F. roseum, a

Fusarium species, Penicillium funiculosum (two isolates), P. lilacinum, and two isolates of P. roquefortii. No enzyme activity was obsd. in cultures of basidiomycetes, ascomycetes, zygomycetes or other deuteromycetes. F. moniliforme was selected for further study. A pH of 8 and incubation period of 14 days were optimum for dextranase prodn. Dextranase from F. moniliforme appeared to be inducible.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1975:1432 CAPLUS
DN 82:1432
TI Survey, isolation, and characterization of fungal dextranase
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.***
CS Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL, USA
SO (1974) 107 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Order No. 74-20,071
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1974, 35(3), 1335
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1974:68215 CAPLUS
DN 80:68215
TI Effects of carbon and nitrogen sources on sporulation of Sistotrema brinkmannii
AU ***Simonson, Lloyd G.*** ; Liberta, Anthony E.
CS Dep. Biol., Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL, USA
SO Mycologia (1973), 65(4), 972-4
CODEN: MYCOAE; ISSN: 0027-5514
DT Journal
LA English
AB Of 14 C and 20 N sources tested, sporulation was supported best by 0.05% sucrose and 0.025% aspartic acid.

=> s mycobacter?
L3 248296 MYCOBACTER?

=> s l3 and (test strip?)
L4 244 L3 AND (TEST STRIP?)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 231 DUP REM L4 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 and mycobacter?/ti
L6 18 L5 AND MYCOBACTER?/TI

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 18 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2002:608977 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200608977
TI Lot to lot reproducibility of the VIDAS PROBE ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis (MTB) test.
AU Rice, B. J. (1); Kelly, J. A. (1); Rosen, J. A. (1)
CS (1) BioMerieux, Inc., Rockland, MA USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2002) Vol. 102, pp. 477. http://www.asmusa.org/mtgsrc/generalmeeting.htm. print.
Meeting Info.: 102nd General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Salt Lake City, UT, USA May 19-23, 2002 American Society for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English
AB The VIDAS PROBE M. tuberculosis (MTB) Test is a rapid, automated, target-amplified test used to detect ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis (Mtb) directly from Respiratory specimen sediments in less than 5.5 hours. The test utilizes isothermal transcription-mediated amplification (TMA) of Mtb complex rRNA and is specific for all members of the Mtb complex. The entire test takes place in a single ***test*** ***strip*** which also contains a co-amplifiable internal control for monitoring amplification failure. The strip is placed into an AMPstation instrument for amplification. The strip is then transferred to the VIDAS Immunoassay System instrument for detection followed by bleach inactivation of the amplicon product. Detection utilizes hybridization to a specific alkaline phosphatase-labeled probe, a solid phase capture of the hybridized product, and detection of a fluorescent end product. A series of studies were conducted to evaluate lot to lot reproducibility of the MTB assay. 108 clinical specimens were tested with 3 different lots of the MTB test. Sensitivity was 98.1% and specificity was greater than or equal to 98.0% for all 3 lots. Analytical Sensitivity was evaluated by testing 2 lots of MTB reagents with 3 preparations of purified Mtb rRNA and 1 preparation of Mtb RNA transcript. Both lots were able to detect less than 1 cell equivalent/test of purified rRNA and 2000 copies/test (1 CFU equivalent) of RNA transcript. 10 Mtb positive clinical specimens were 2-fold serially diluted and tested until not detectable with 2 MTB reagent lots. While the end-point dilution of the patient samples differed considerably from one

another, all 10 samples gave end-points within one dilution between the two lots. These data demonstrate that the VIDAS PROBE MTB Test can provide rapid, automated and reproducible amplification and detection of M. tuberculosis.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2000:382913 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000382913
TI Evaluation of E test for susceptibility testing of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis to primary anti tubercular drugs.
AU Kakkar, Neerja; Sharma, Meera (1); Ray, Pallab; Sethi, Sunil; Kumar, Shiv
CS (1) Department of Medical Microbiology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, 160012 India
SO Indian Journal of Medical Research, (May, 2000) Vol. 111, No. May, pp. 168-171. print.
ISSN: 0971-5916.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Background & objectives: Antimicrobial susceptibility tests for tuberculosis take weeks and delayed therapy can lead to an increase in disease incidence. The E test is a new concept for minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) determinations for antimicrobial agents that is based on a predefined antibiotic gradient on a plastic strip calibrated with a continuous logarithmic MIC scale covering 15 two-fold dilutions. The present study was undertaken to evaluate E ***test*** ***strips*** for susceptibility testing of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis. Methods: Twenty five clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis were tested for the four first line antitubercular drugs by E test and were compared with standard proportion method. The inoculum turbidity was adjusted to McFarland 3.0 standard and agar plates (Middle brook 7H11 agar) were inoculated and preincubated (37degreeC in 7-10 % CO2) for 24 h after which time, the E ***test*** ***strips*** were placed on the agar surface which were incubated under same conditions. The MIC was interpreted as the point at which the ellipse intersected the 'E ***test*** ' ***strip*** as described in E test technical guide. Results: Of the 25 strains, susceptibility as determined by both methods for isoniazid (INH), rifampin, ethambutol and streptomycin was found in 22 (88 %), 20 (80 %), 24 (96 %) and 18 (72 %) strains respectively. Agreement between E test and proportion method was 96 per cent for INH, 92 per cent for rifampin and 100 per cent for ethambutol and streptomycin each. However, sensitivity could be predicted after 7-10 days by E test and exact MIC could also be determined. Interpretation & conclusions: E test method was found to be rapid, accurate, reliable and easy to perform. It can be employed for routine susceptibility testing for antitubercular

drugs.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1996:36743 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698608878
TI Comparison of the E test and a proportion dilution method for susceptibility testing of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis.
AU Fabry, Werner (1); Schmid, Ernst N.; Ansorg, Rainer
CS (1) Inst. Med. Mikrobiol., Univ. Essen, GHS Essen, Hufelandstrasse 55, 45149 Essen Germany
SO Zentralblatt fuer Bakteriologie, (1995) Vol. 282, No. 4, pp. 394-401. ISSN: 0934-8840.
DT Article
LA English
AB Minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of amikacin, streptomycin, fusidic acid, rifampicin, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, and fleroxacin were determined by the E test for 20 strains of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis. The resulting discrimination in resistant or sensitive strains was compared with the results of an extended proportion dilution method. There were no more than three strains per antibiotic with different ratings with the exception of ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin. In these discrepant cases, the breakpoint concentrations had a position at the top of the ***test*** ***strip*** , which may be unfavourable for MIC reading. The MICs of streptomycin (1-2 mg/l) and rifampicin (2-4 mg/l) for the control strain M. tuberculosis H37Rv (ATCC 27294) were close to the reference values according to the German standard DIN 58943. It is concluded that the E test is suitable for susceptibility testing of slowly growing M. tuberculosis isolates.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1970:227783 BIOSIS
DN BA51:137783
TI NITRITE ***TEST*** ***STRIPS*** FOR DETECTION OF NITRATE REDUCTION
BY ***MYCOBACTERIA*** .
AU QUIGLEY H J JR; ELSTON H R
SO AMER J CLIN PATHOL, (1970) 53 (5), 663-665.
CODEN: AJCPAI. ISSN: 0002-9173.
FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:260776 CAPLUS
DN 130:278948
TI Method and kit for immunological detection of ***Mycobacterium***

tuberculosis
IN Nanba, Yasuji; Mochizuki, Takeshi; Komatsu, Mariko
PA Taunzu K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11108931	A2	19990423	JP 1997-282604	19970930

PRAI JP 1997-282604 19970930

AB M. tuberculosis or M. bovis is detected by (1) treating a culture of a sample such as saliva with anti-MPB64 protein antibodies labeled with color formers, e.g. colloidal metals, colored latex, etc. and then (2) trapping the resulting immune complexes with secondary anti-MPB64 antibodies. The kit comprises a chromatog. ***test*** ***strip*** contained in a case. The kit may comprises a chromatog. ***test*** ***strip*** contg. no labeled anti-MPB64 antibodies and the labeled antibodies contained in a case. A detailed construction of the ***test*** ***strip*** is also described. Human tuberculosis which is rarely caused by M. bovis can be immunol. diagnosed because MPT64 protein specifically produced by M. tuberculosis is the same as MPB64 secreted by M. bovis. Isolation of MPB64 from BCG, prodn. of anti-MPB64 monoclonal antibody, labeling of the antibody with Au colloid or blue-colored latex, and prepn. of a chromatog. ***test*** ***strip*** , and detection of M. tuberculosis in saliva samples using the strip were shown.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1986:84904 CAPLUS
DN 104:84904
TI ***Test*** ***strips*** for detection of niacin and niacin-producing ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis
IN Kusunoki, Shinji; Asano, Kenji; Takakura, Tetsuya; Fujimura, Katsuyuki; Saito, Hajime
PA Kobayashi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60207598	A2	19851019	JP 1984-63878	19840330

JP 05024461 B4 19930407
PRAI JP 1984-63878 19840330
AB A triangular-tipped paper strip contg. a Na p-aminobenzoate band (in the tip), a K thiocyanate band, a citric acid band, and a chloramine-T band in that order is used in the detection of niacin and niacin-producing M. tuberculosis based on color changes. Thus, M. tuberculosis was cultivated on a slant medium contg. KH2PO4, Na glutamate, malachite green and glycerol at 37.degree. for 4 wks. The slant was rinsed with water, and the soln. tested with the paper strip.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2002297209 EMBASE
TI Characterisation & drug susceptibility patterns of extrapulmonary ***mycobacterial*** isolates.
AU Sachdeva R.; Gadre D.V.; Talwar V.
CS Dr. R. Sachdeva, Department of Microbiology, Univ. College of Medical Sciences, GTB Hospital, Delhi 110092, India
SO Indian Journal of Medical Research, (2002) 115/MAR. (102-107).
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0971-5916 CODEN: IMIREV
CY India
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Background & objectives: There is a paucity of information on extrapulmonary tuberculosis as much of the attention is focussed on pulmonary tuberculosis. This prospective study aimed at identification and characterisation of ***mycobacterial*** isolates from extra pulmonary sites and the evaluation of the drug susceptibility patterns of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis isolates from extrapulmonary sites using the conventional method and the E-test. Methods: A total of 350 specimens from patients of extrapulmonary tuberculosis with varied presentation, were studied. Speciation and characterisation of isolates were done on the basis of growth and biochemical characteristics. Drug susceptibility testing for M. tuberculosis isolates was done by proportion method for isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide, whereas resistance ratio method was used for streptomycin. E-test (AB Biodisk, Sweden) was carried out to compare susceptibility patterns of the M. tuberculosis isolates for isoniazid and rifampicin with the conventional method. Results: Thirty two of 350 (9.14%) patients clinically suspected to have extrapulmonary tuberculosis were culture positive for ***mycobacteria*** . On characterisation, 20 of the 32 isolates were

identified as M. tuberculosis and 12 as non-tubercular ***mycobacteria*** (NTM) with 5 of the 12 being ***Mycobacterium*** avium complex. Among M. tuberculosis isolates both initial and acquired resistance was highest for streptomycin followed by isoniazid, rifampicin and ethambutol. No strain showed resistance to pyrazinamide. Two strains were found to be multidrug resistant. Drug susceptibility patterns by conventional method corroborate with the E-test results. Interpretation & conclusion: This study shows that the characterisation and species identification of ***mycobacterial*** isolates along with drug susceptibility testing help in better understanding of extrapulmonary tuberculosis. E-test had the advantage of being rapid and simple without need for additional equipment.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2002273243 EMBASE
TI Use of the concentration gradient diffusion assay (Etest) for susceptibility testing of anaerobes, fungi, and ***Mycobacterium*** spp..
AU Hall G.S.; Parshall S.
CS Dr. G.S. Hall, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Section of Clinical Microbiology, Department of Clinical Pathology, 9500 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44195-5140, United States. hallg@ccf.org
SO Clinical Microbiology Newsletter, (15 Jul 2002) 24/14 (105-109).
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0196-4399 CODEN: CMNEEJ
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB The concentration gradient diffusion assay (Etest) is an alternative to agar disk diffusion and broth dilution methods for performing in vitro susceptibility testing of bacterial and fungal isolates. Since its introduction in 1988, many clinical microbiology laboratories have chosen this method as their primary susceptibility testing method for organisms such as Streptococcus pneumoniae, other more fastidious isolates, or those that require limited drug testing. A sizable literature has accumulated about the use of the concentration diffusion method for susceptibility testing of anaerobic bacteria, ***Mycobacterium*** spp., and fungi. The Etest is also a less laborious method than broth microdilution for obtaining MIC values. These applications will be addressed and references given to provide the reader with information on additional uses of this method.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1998315593 EMBASE
TI E-test for susceptibility testing of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis.
AU Hausdorfer J.; Sompek E.; Allerberger F.; Dierich M.P.; Rusch-Gerdes S.
CS Prof. F. Allerberger, University of Innsbruck, Institute of Hygiene, Fritz Pregt-Strasse 3, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria
SO International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, (1998) 2/9 (751-755).
Refs: 10
ISSN: 1027-3719 CODEN: IJTDFO
CY France
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English; French; Spanish
AB SETTING: Initial isolates should be tested for drug susceptibility to confirm the anticipated effectiveness of chemotherapy. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate E- ***test*** ***strips*** for susceptibility testing of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis. DESIGN: A proportion method using Lowenstein-Jensen medium and the Bactec radiometric system were compared with the E-test (isoniazid [INH], rifampicin [RMP], ethambutol [EMB] and streptomycin ISM]). RESULTS: For 73 of the 81 M. tuberculosis isolates (90.1%) the proportion and E-test methods yielded concordant susceptibility results against all four antimicrobial agents tested. Of these 73 strains, 69 were fully susceptible; the four isolates showing resistance to anti-microbial drugs by both methods were also resistant when tested by Bactec 460TB. While the proportion method indicated susceptibility for the eight remaining strains, E-test results showed mono EMB resistance in five strains, INH resistance for two isolates (including one isolate resistant to EMB plus INH), and for one strain E-test yielded resistance to EMB and SM. Using Bactec as the reference method, the E-test resulted in false resistance in eight strains and no false susceptibility. CONCLUSION: Due to a substantial rate of false resistance, this method cannot be recommended at present for practical use in clinical laboratories.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96223031 EMBASE
DN 1996223031
TI [E-test and ***Mycobacteria***].
E-TEST E MICOBATTERI.

AU Frugoni S.
CS Ist Geriatrico Pio Albergo Trivulzio, Via Trivulzio 15,20146 Milano, Italy
SO Microbiologia Medica, (1996) 11/2 (56-58).
ISSN: 1120-0146 CODEN: MIMEFT
CY Italy
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Italian
SL English; Italian
AB Given the importance of ***mycobacterium*** avium as an opportunistic pathogen in AIDS patients, simplified methods for the assessment of its susceptibility to antibiotics would be of great value and are being actively pursued. The E-test is recognized as reliable for testing rapid-growth ***Mycobacteria*** and it has also been reported as giving promising results for slow-growing ***Mycobacteria*** . We tested the susceptibility to amikacin, clarithromycin, rifampicin and sparfloxacin of a panel of 78 M. avium isolates, which were distributed to three independent laboratories. Laboratories A and B tested the isolates with E- ***test*** ***strips*** while laboratory G used the microdilution method. The results obtained were subjected to variance analysis, from which estimates of intra- and inter-laboratory variability were made. It was concluded that E-test values could not be interpreted as Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations. Further work is needed to develop simplified yet valid methods for M. avium antibiotic susceptibility testing.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95211926 EMBASE
DN 1995211926
TI Comparison of the E test and a proportion dilution method for susceptibility testing of ***Mycobacterium*** kansasii.
AU Fabry W.; Schmid E.N.; Ansorg R.
CS Inst. Medizinische Mikrobiologie, Universitltsklinikum Essen, Hufelandstrasse 55,D-45147 Essen, Germany
SO Chemotherapy, (1995) 41/4 (247-252).
ISSN: 0009-3157 CODEN: CHTHBK
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

AB The newly developed E test was compared with a conventional proportion dilution method for determining the sensitivity of ***Mycobacterium*** kansasii to amikacin, streptomycin, fusidic acid, rifampicin, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, and fleroxacin. There was no more than one strain with different rating, except for ciprofloxacin. In this case, the breakpoint concentration had an unfavourable position at the top of the strip, and susceptible: isolates in the dilution test were defined resistant in the E test. It is concluded that the E test is suitable for testing slowly growing ***mycobacteria*** other than tubercle bacilli, and may replace the more laborious dilution methods, particularly for testing M. kansasii.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 84016013 EMBASE
DN 1984016013
TI [Identification of niacin in ***mycobacterium*** tuberculosis with bacto INH ***test*** ***strips***].
DER NACHWEIS VON NIACIN BEI ***MYCOBACTERIYUM*** TUBERCULOSIS MIT
BACTO INH ***TEST*** ***STRIPS*** .
AU Schroder K.H.; Salfinger M.
CS Forschungsinstitut Borstel, D-2061 Borstel, Germany
SO Praxis und Klinik der Pneumologie, (1983) 37/11 (1171-1173).
CODEN: PKPNDE
CY Germany
DT Journal
FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
004 Microbiology
051 Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases
030 Pharmacology
LA German
SL English
AB Identification of nicotinic acid (niacin) is effected by means of the bromocyano method in ***mycobacterial*** diagnosis. Our study has shown that the identification of niacin with the Bacto INH ***test*** ***strips*** is much simpler to conduct, whereas the sensitivity is at least the same. The Bacto INH ***test*** ***strips*** were originally developed for the identification of INH in urine. A blue discoloration is seen on the strips if INH is present, whereas in the presence of niacin the strips turn red. Using these strips avoids several disadvantages which had to be contended with in the bromocyano method.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 74214151 EMBASE
DN 1974214151

TI [The ability of ***mycobacteria*** to produce niacin as tested by the Patho Tec ***test*** ***strip***].
SPOSOBNOST MIKOBAKTERIJA DA STVARAJU NIJACIN ODREDIVANA METODOM PATHO TEC
TEST TRAKA.
AU Slavkovic D.; Milutinovic M.
CS Zav. Antitbc. Zasitu Grada Beograda, Beograd, Yugoslavia
SO ACTA BIOL.IUGOSL.SER.B, (1972) 9/2 (267-269).
CODEN: ABIMDK
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
004 Microbiology
030 Pharmacology
LA Serbo-Croatian

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 18 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA
AN 83:80938 LIFESCI
TI Identification of niacin in ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis with Bacto INH ***test*** ***strips*** .
Der Nachweis von Niacin bei ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis mit Bacto INH ***test*** ***strips***
AU Schroeder, K.H.; Salfinger, M.
CS Forschungsinst. Borstel, Borstel, FRG
SO PRAX. KLIN. PNEUMOL., (1983) vol. 37, no. 11, pp. 1171-1173.
DT Journal
FS J; A
LA German
SL German; English
AB Identification of nicotinic acid (niacin) is effected by means of the bromocyano method in ***mycobacterial*** diagnosis. The study has shown that the identification of niacin with the Bacto INH ***test*** ***strips*** is much simpler to conduct, whereas the sensitivity is at least the same. The Bacto INH ***test*** ***strips*** were originally developed for the identification of INH in urine. A blue discoloration is seen on the strips if INH is present, whereas in the presence of niacin the strips turn red. Using these strips avoids several disadvantages which had to be contended with in the bromocyano method.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 18 USPATFULL
AN 2003:13073 USPATFULL
TI Early detection of ***mycobacterial*** disease
IN Laal, Suman, Croton-on-Hudson, NY, United States
Zolla-Pazner, Susan, New York, NY, United States
Belisle, John T., Fort Collins, CO, United States
PA New York University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

Colorado State University Research Foundation, Fort Collins, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6506384 B1 20030114
AI US 1999-396347 19990914 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-1984, filed on 31 Dec 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6245331
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P
LREP Livnat, Shmeul, Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 33 Drawing Figure(s); 39 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5685
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A number of protein and glycoprotein antigens secreted by ***Mycobacterium*** . tuberculosis (Mt) have been identified as "early" Mt antigens on the basis early antibodies present in subjects infected with Mt prior to the development of detectable clinical disease. These early Mt antigens, in particular an 88 kDa secreted protein having a pI of about 5.2 and the sequence of SEQ ID NO:106, which is present in Mt lipoarabinomannan-free culture filtrate, a protein characterized as Mt antigen 85C; a protein characterized as Mt antigen MPT51, a glycoprotein characterized as Mt antigen MPT32; and a 49 kDa protein having a pI of about 5.1, are useful in immunoassay methods for early, rapid detection of TB in a subject. Preferred immunoassays detect the antibodies in the subject's urine. Also provided are antigenic compositions, kits and methods to useful for detecting an early Mt antigen, an early Mt antibody, and immune complexes thereof. For the first time, a surrogate marker is available for inexpensive screening of individuals at heightened risk for developing advanced TB, in particular HIV-1 infected subjects and other immunocompromised individuals.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 18 USPATFULL
AN 2001:86035 USPATFULL
TI Early detection of ***mycobacterial*** disease
IN Laal, Suman, Croton-on-Hudson, NY, United States
Zolla-Pazner, Susan, New York, NY, United States
Belisle, John T., Fort Collins, CO, United States
PA New York Univ. Medical Center, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6245331 B1 20010612
AI US 1997-1984 19971231 (9)

PRAI US 1997-34003P 19970102 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Venable, Livnat, Shmuel
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 51 Drawing Figure(s); 32 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4630
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A number of protein and glycoprotein antigens secreted by ***Mycobacterium*** . tuberculosis (Mt) have been identified as "early" Mt antigens on the basis early antibodies present in subjects infected with Mt prior to the development of detectable clinical disease. These early Mt antigens, in particular an 88 kDa secreted protein having a pI of about 5.2 present in Mt lipoarabinomannan-free culture filtrate, a protein characterized as Mt antigen 85C; a protein characterized as Mt antigen MPT51, a glycoprotein characterized as Mt antigen MPT32; and a 49 kDa protein having a pI of about 5.1, are useful in immunoassay methods for early, rapid detection of TB in a subject. Also provided are antigenic compositions, kits and methods to useful for detecting an early Mt antigen, an early Mt antibody, and immune complexes thereof. For the first time, a surrogate marker is available for inexpensive screening of individuals at heightened risk for developing TB, in particular HIV-1 infected subjects and other immunocompromised individuals.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 18 USPATFULL
AN 95:50066 USPATFULL
TI ***Mycobacterium*** primers and probes
IN Young, Karen K. Y., San Ramon, CA, United States
PA Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5422242 19950606
AI US 1992-915922 19920717 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-746704, filed on 15 Aug 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Hendricks, Keith D.
LREP Gould, George M., Tramaloni, Dennis P., Petry, Douglas A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 17
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1591

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Primers and probes can be used to detect nucleic acid from ***Mycobacterium*** in a sample and determine the species from which the nucleic acid originates. The primers amplify regions of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene and hybridize to regions conserved among species. Genus specific probes hybridize to sequences within the amplified region conserved among ***mycobacterial*** species, whereas the species specific probes hybridize to a variable region, so that the species identity can be uniquely determined. Consensus probes for detecting ***mycobacteria*** nucleic acids are provided which probes are not identical to any of the sequences of ***mycobacterial*** species.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 71:39032 USPATFULL

TI DIAGNOSTIC PRODUCT AND PROCESS FOR THE DETECTION OF NIACIN PRODUCTION BY ***MYCOBACTERIA***

IN Kronish, Donald P., Rockaway, NJ, United States
Young, Jr., William D., Montclair, NJ, United States

PA Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States

PI US 3616258 19711026

AI US 1969-834424 19690618 (4)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tanenholtz, Alvin E.

LREP Graddis; Albert H., Millson, Jr.; Henry E., Chow; Frank S., Edwards; Neil D., Kelly; Anne M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 11

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 414

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A diagnostic product for the detection of niacin produced by "human" ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis is prepared by impregnating a plurality of individual but separated zones on a paper strip with a series of reagents which include (1) an alkali metal salt of p-aminobenzoic acid; (2) sodium or potassium thiocyanate; (3) a crystalline acid such as citric, oxalic or malonic; and (4) chloramine-T. The desired diagnostic test employing the impregnated paper strip is performed by bringing the strip into contact and in a sealed test tube with an extract of the culture to be tested. If niacin is present the reaction of the several reagents with the niacin leads to color formation as a positive test for the presence of niacin.